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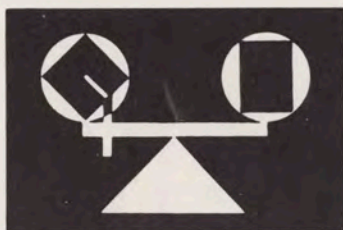


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Bill of Particulars

**Do
more than
numbers count
in
law school
admissions?**



INDIANA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Bill of Particulars

Winter 1976-77—Volume 8, Number 2

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The *Bill of Particulars* is published three times each year by the School of Law Alumni Association in cooperation with the Indiana University Alumni Association. It is mailed to all graduates of the IU School of Law, Bloomington, to further alumni interest and support.

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Illinois law professor assumes deanship July 1

Sheldon J. Plager, a professor of law at the University of Illinois, will become dean of the Indiana University School of Law—Bloomington, July 1.

His selection, announced in mid-January, ends a search that started in the fall of 1975 when Douglass G. Boshkoff, acting dean and dean from 1971-75, announced his resignation, effective January 1976.

In making the appointment announcement, IU Bloomington Vice President Robert M. O'Neil said,

"We are extremely fortunate to have attracted from a sister Big Ten institution an outstanding scholar-teacher to head our School of Law. In addition to his extensive experience in legal education, his record of professional service in Illinois and elsewhere is exemplary; he has generously shared his expertise in legal aspects of the environment with many groups who have sought his counsel, and in this way has made a mark on the field through his service as well as through his writings. He has also given much of his time and leadership to his university, having chaired the faculty Senate Council during a most critical period, and having continued to be a most active participant in university governance in quieter times."

A specialist in environmental law, Prof. Plager, 45, received his undergraduate degree in 1952 from the University of North Carolina, his JD from the University of Florida in 1958, and his LLM from Columbia University in 1961.

Honorary recognitions include Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Kappa Phi, and the Order of the Coif. He was a Charles Evans Hughes Fellow at Columbia University and editor-in-chief of the *University of Florida Law Review*.

He first went to the University of Illinois in 1963 as visiting associate professor of law and became associate professor in 1964. One year later Mr. Plager advanced to the rank of full professor. He was visiting research professor of law at the University of Wisconsin in 1967-68.

Before going to Illinois, he was on the law faculty of the University of Florida for six years.

Prof. Plager has taught property, land use, and environmental law. He has conducted significant research in each of these areas and has published two books and numerous articles on water law, land use planning, new concepts in the law of real property, and public regulation for environmental protection. His most recent work deals with noise control, and this spring he will participate in an ALI-ABA Seminar on that subject in Washington, D.C. His articles have appeared in law journals throughout the United States.

A native of Long Branch, N.J., Prof. Plager attended public schools in that community before entering the University of North Carolina in 1948. He was on active duty with the U. S. Navy from 1952-55 and holds the rank of commander in the U. S. Naval Reserve.



Sheldon J. Plager

He and his wife, Frankie, have three children, Anna, a graduate student at the University of Washington in Seattle; David, a sophomore at Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif.; and Daniel, a senior at Urbana High School.

Prof. Harry Pratter, who has been acting dean since Prof. Val Nolan finished his eight-month term in that position in August, will continue to serve until June 30.

Prior to his selection as dean, Prof. Plager (pronounced PLAY-grr) met with past and present officers of the Indiana State Bar Association, IU law alumni, faculty, students, and University administrators. Law alumni president Thomas R. Lemon reports, "Prof. Plager was impressed with the interest and support in the law school as expressed in his meetings with all of these groups. He is especially aware of the need for support by our alumni. The importance of strong relationships between the law school and our alumni, the practicing bar and the judiciary were discussed frequently. He is committed to working with our alumni, the bar and judiciary toward the further strengthening of our law school and of the legal profession in general."

The School of Law Alumni Association will sponsor a reception and dinner for alumni to meet Mr. and Mrs. Plager on Thursday, April 21, during the Spring Meeting of the Indiana State Bar Association in French Lick.

Law school admissions: more than numbers

Admission of applicants is not difficult; their denial is. Applicants rarely realize how very competitive the selection process is, nor how very similar their individual files seem to all the others.

At this, and most other law schools, the selection of an entering class from the pool of what are, typically, very well-qualified applicants begins with a statistical prediction of the grade point average each applicant would receive during his or her first year in law school. No attempt is made statistically to predict beyond performance in the first year of law school for several reasons. The most obvious is that the first year grades will have a large impact on the final cumulative average, which, in turn, affects success in job placement. The larger reason is that while we know what predicts first year performance, we do not know what predicts performance beyond that. We have no empirical data on the factors that predict success as a lawyer; nor, in fact, do we have a definition of success. Thus, predicting success in a law school applicant's file, is, at this point, impossible.

Needless to say, this uncertainty produces some unease in admissions offices across the country, especially in light of cases like *Griggs* and *DeFunis*. The Law School Admissions Council, which is composed of representatives from most of the law schools in the nation, has undertaken a ten-year study entitled "The Competent Lawyer." By surveying practitioners, judges, legal educators, and various laypersons, the Council hopes to be able to define success and apply the components of the definition in a manner that will allow admissions committees to predict it in the individual applicant. In the meantime, admissions offices are left with what they know predicts performance in law school and what they think adds to that prediction.

First-year predictors

We do know, from studies conducted by the Admissions Council, and from our own analyses, that the LSAT score (Law School Admission Test) and the UGPA (undergraduate cumulative grade point average) taken together are the only verifiable predictors of performance in the first year of law school. Quantifying other factors and using them to predict performance has either proven impossible or the factors used have been shown to have no effect on academic performance.

We also know that the LSAT and UGPA, while they are the only predictors we have, are not perfect. In simplest terms, there is something else which affects performance in law school. Therefore, we look to factors which seem to be reasonably related to the likelihood of success in the law school program when we consider each applicant's file.

We view these other factors in the context of LSAT and

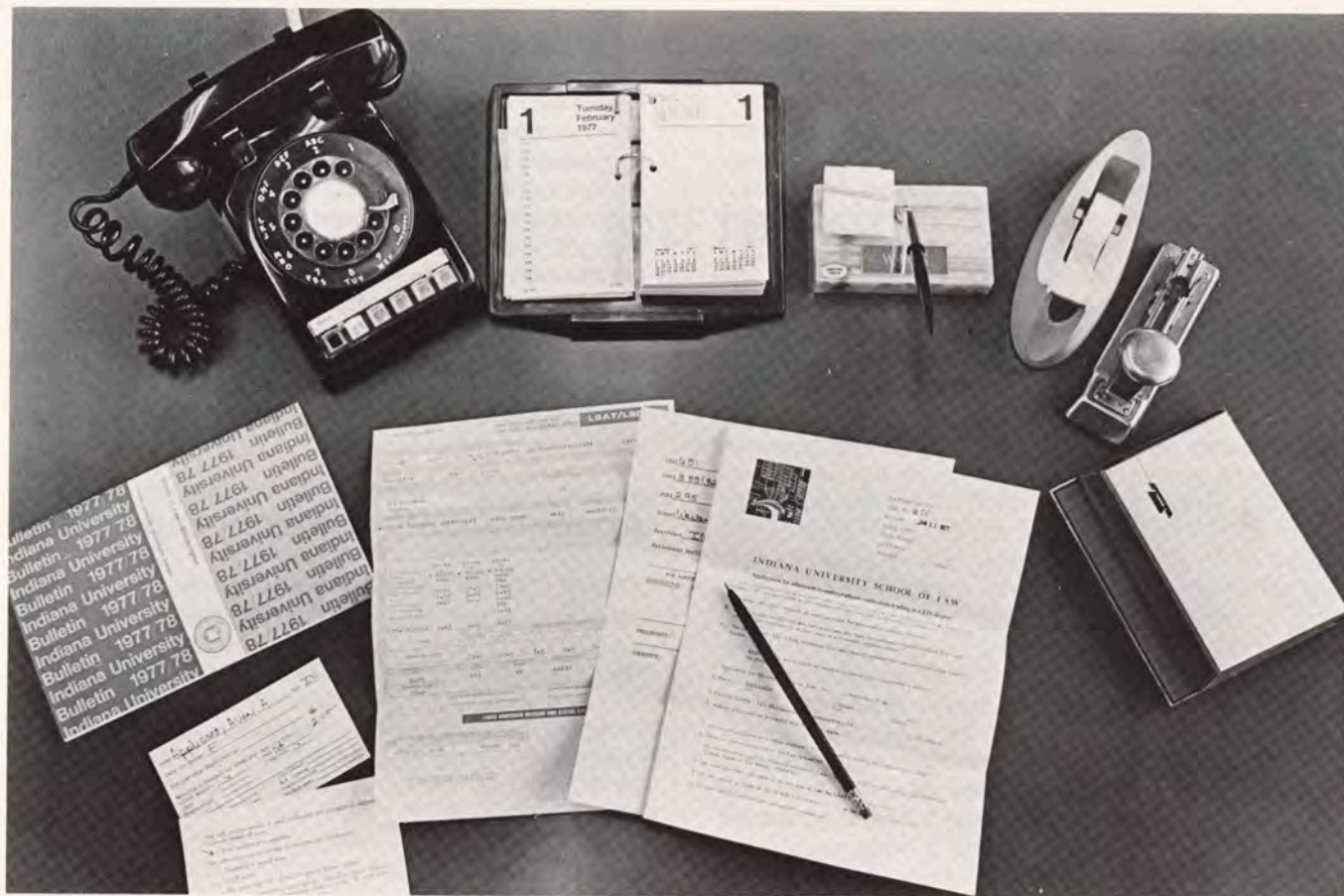
UGPA and begin the process by multiplying LSAT and UGPA by a formula derived from multiple regression analysis. Each law school has its own formula, and the one we use is based on the performance of 477 students of the entering classes of 1973, 1974, and 1975. When applied to an individual applicant's LSAT and UGPA, the formula yields a Predicted First Year Grade Point Average (PGPA), or as the applicants call it, "the index." The PGPA allows the Admissions Committee to rank all applicants. Once they have been ranked, we set two cutoffs, an "admit" line above which all applicants will probably be admitted and a "deny" line below which they will probably be denied. The next step is for me, as the admissions officer, to read the applications that fall within those "automatic" categories to see if there is some reason the numerical predictors should not be followed. About half the class comes from the "automatic admit" category. The other half comes from those whose PGPA's have placed them between the two automatic categories and from those whom I selected from the automatic categories for the Committee's consideration.

Comparative academic performance

In making these decisions we give careful consideration to a number of factors. One of these is the quality of the undergraduate institution attended by the applicant. From a variety of resources, and in some cases, personal knowledge, we can make an assessment. We know the median LSAT score of applicants from most undergraduate schools. We can also learn the median SAT's of most institutions' students, how many of their graduates go on to graduate and professional schools, how many win national honors, whether there is a Phi Beta Kappa chapter on campus, etc. While most of the schools which send applicants to us are of fairly equal quality, there are disparities which are worth knowing about.

A second factor to which we must give consideration is the quality of a student's performance as an undergraduate. Chiefly this means careful evaluation of his/her undergraduate grade point average. UGPA's can be misleading, especially in a period of grade inflation. A 3.00 (B average) today often places a student at the middle or slightly below the middle of the class at many institutions. At others, however, that student may be at the top of the class. In most instances we can determine the applicant's percentile rank among those taking the LSAT from a particular school.

In considering the quality of a student's performance, we also look at the level and type of course he/she has taken. A student who has earned a high UGPA on the basis of largely introductory courses may not fare as well as one who has a lower UGPA, but who has taken more upper-level courses. Similarly, students who have taken more than 20 percent of



Standardized forms provide uniform information on law school applicants.

their courses on a pass/fail basis will find that this and most other law schools place more emphasis on LSAT than on UGPA. Consideration is given to special programs, such as honors work. We also require that the applicant have 90 hours of "theory" work; that is, the courses must not be of a vocational or practice-skills nature.

Letters of recommendation

A factor to which we give somewhat less attention is undergraduate major, because studies have shown that no particular major is better preparation for law school than any other. Some majors are given more careful scrutiny when we are unfamiliar with them, when they appear not to be very rigorous, or when they appear not to have demanded much of the student in the way of writing and research.

In recent years, the Committee has placed more weight on letters of recommendation than in the past, in part because the numerical credentials of the applicant pool have risen so. Letters, particularly those from faculty members, can be useful additions to an application. We are trying to predict an applicant's abilities as a law student; often faculty members who are familiar with a student's academic capabilities can give us insights that transcripts do not reveal. Sometimes employers can also be helpful. However, since we are most interested in the applicant's academic strengths and weaknesses, it is rare that family or friends of the applicant can give us the same kind of information.

Many applicants have taken time away from academics to

work or to engage in extra-curricular activities. The applicant who has worked 20 hours a week while an undergraduate is no longer atypical. The Committee will consider employment in conjunction with the UGPA. Time spent in extra-curricular activities also represents time away from studies, although not generally as a matter of necessity. Such activities often represent commitments of time and energy that add to the "well-rounded" person, and as such they are desirable, although not if undertaken to the extent that they have a substantial adverse impact on academic performance.

Discrepant predictors

The Committee also considers the applicant with "discrepant predictors." These are applicants with high LSAT's and low UGPA's or the reverse. Sometimes the low predictor can be explained by illness, need to work as an undergraduate, etc., but often that is not the case. Most applicants with discrepant predictors would like the Admissions Committee to disregard the lower one. It is argued, for example, that an applicant with a low UGPA, say 2.80, but a high LSAT, say 725, has an ability that will come to full flower in law school. Conversely, applicants with low LSAT's, say 525, and high UGPA, say 3.60, argue that the test, representing less than 4 hours' work, should be disregarded in favor of 4 years of academic work. Both arguments make a great deal of sense; neither has any backing statistically. Repeated analyses have shown that the applicant with discrepant predictors will do no better than the applicant with mediocre predictors, all other things

being equal. Therefore, the admission of such applicants cannot be done solely on the basis of the high predictor; they must have strong letters of recommendation, work experience, and so on.

We also take into account graduate work, work after undergraduate school, and many of the less common factors present in individual files. And as a state school, we impose a ceiling on non-resident enrollment.

Motivation

Probably no single factor is stressed to admissions committees by applicants and their backers as frequently or as vociferously as the need for the student to be motivated. There is certainly no reluctance on the part of the committees to take motivation into account. We recognize that no matter how bright a student is, he/she will not do well unless motivated. But, we also know motivation will not compensate for lack of ability. The committee's problem is the absence of a reliable way to determine motivation other than by looking at past performance. Testing done by the Admissions Council, using scores on motivational tests, showed no correlation between motivation and scores and law school performance.

One can try to get at motivation through required interviews. Although interviews play a large role in other professional schools' admissions, they do not in law school. Perhaps lawyers feel they lack the expertise to make such judgments in a short period of time; perhaps they recognize that those interested in law school often possess the same persuasive

abilities they themselves have. Certainly, one factor is the unfairness to those who cannot come to the school for an interview. One law school did attempt to determine whether interviewing increased its ability to predict performance, but found no correlation between ranking of applicants by their interviewers and performance in law school. Whatever the reason, the result is that we use the interview to give the applicant an opportunity to see the school, to get an idea of his/her chances here and the process here, and to discuss anything he/she feels warrants explanation.

The result of the Committee's work is a class of 200 with median LSAT's of about 640 and median UGPA's of 3.50. This class is culled from nearly 1,500 applicants. Few of these 200 will withdraw, almost none will flunk out, and approximately 95 percent of them will be employed in law-related jobs within six months of graduation.

About the author: Karen Cutright

Karen Cutright, assistant dean, has been at Indiana University's School of Law in Bloomington since 1973. She is a graduate of Vassar College and she received a JD degree from Washington University in 1969. She was co-author of an article, "Course Selection, Student Characteristics, and Bar Examination Performance: the Indiana University Law School Experience," in the *Journal of Legal Education* in 1975. Ms. Cutright is a member of the bars of Massachusetts and Indiana.

Bankruptcy Court at law school

The Honorable Gene E. Brooks, LLB '58, bankruptcy judge from Evansville, held a session in Bankruptcy Court in Bloomington in October. The Court session included first meetings of creditors, a hearing to determine the dischargeability of a debt, a request by a bankrupt for permission to withdraw a voluntary Petition, and a hearing on a Trustee's objections to claims.

Judge Brooks came to the School of Law the day before and spoke to Professor Douglass Boshkoff's Creditors' Rights class to discuss the operation of the Bankruptcy Court and the proposed revision of the Bankruptcy Act. Class members and many other students attended the Court sessions on Friday.

Judge Brooks was the prosecuting attorney of Posey County from Jan. 1, 1959, to March 1, 1968, when he was appointed bankruptcy judge. He lives in Mt. Vernon, with his wife, Mary Jane, and two children, Gregory, 16, and Penny, 13. His older son, Marc, is a freshman at the law school in Indianapolis.

Judge Brooks is a vice-president of the National Conference of Bankruptcy Judges and is a faculty member of the bankruptcy division of the Judicial Center, which conducts all educational programs for all Bankruptcy Judges.

Judge Brooks stated that he was very pleased with the court session at the law school, and he felt strongly that such sessions are worthwhile. He said, "It is one thing to read about bankruptcy and quite another to see it operate. I think it gives the students a new insight and dimension about the subject that is impossible to get in the classroom. The attorneys who were present, representing creditors and bankrupts, shared the court's view."

He said, "It was a wonderful experience for me to be able to once again see old friends like Miss LeBus and others. Of course, I have always been proud of the law school and I am glad I could make a small contribution to its total educational program."

The makings for a top ranking

Robert M. O'Neil, vice-president, Indiana University-Bloomington, and a member of the law faculty, delivered the following remarks at the annual meeting of the School of Law Alumni Association during the Indiana State Bar Association Annual Meeting in French Lick in October.

As a newcomer to Indiana University and to the legal community of this state, I welcome the opportunity to join you this evening. . . . Just as Indiana University is number one in basketball, in music, optometry and other fields, the law school should aspire to be ranked—if not number one, at least among the very top group of law schools in the country. We have the students, we have the faculty, and we should be able to obtain the resources, to make such a goal quite realistic.

An important way in which we are already number one is in our alumni support, which is of a kind that I have not seen in any of the other law schools at which I have taught. Last year, when the structure of legal education at Indiana University was under consideration, many alumni sent eloquent letters urging the continued autonomy and vitality of the Bloomington law school.

Alumni help search

The role of our alumni in the deanship search has also been a critical one. We would not have made the progress we have already made without several key alumni members on our search committee. We have had invaluable support from Tom Lofton [outgoing president of the Law Alumni Association] and a small group of Association officers, who have talked at length with each of several serious deanship prospects. In other deanship searches with which I have been involved, I have never seen this degree of alumni support, and it has played a critical role in our attracting top prospects.

I do not imply that our goal in legal education is primarily quantity. Our overriding objective is a qualitative one—to provide the best possible professional education for future legal practitioners. We do this in several ways. Law students on the Bloomington campus prepare for law practice not only through the traditional basic subjects but also through such popular courses as Trial Techniques (which over two-thirds of our students elect); Appellate Advocacy (of which we offer several sections); Roles and Relations in Legal Practice; the Legal Profession; Scientific Evidence; a Criminal Defense Clinic; a Clinic in Juvenile Problems, and a wide range of individualized clinical placements. We also adapt the curriculum to the changing needs of society and law practice—for example, through the expansion of our international law program, at a time when international trade is an increasingly vital component of the economy of our state. We have notable specialties; we are one of very few schools in the

country to offer Law and Biology, or to teach admiralty when the nearest body of water is as modest as the Jordan River. For the great majority of our students who will enter private practice, we have an extraordinarily rich and diverse curriculum. For the few who plan to teach or engage primarily in legal research, opportunities for specialized study abound within the law school and across the campus.

Faculty strength

The professional strength of our curriculum comes not only from the courses themselves, but depends very much on the professional experience and involvement of the faculty. I could report at length on what my colleagues are doing as lawyers and members of the profession, but a few examples must suffice. One of our criminal law teachers is serving this year as a member of the Marion County Prosecutor's staff. Another colleague has just been appointed to the Interstate Commission on Environmental Impact. Several have testified in past months before state legislative and Congressional committees. Other faculty members have recently served as expert consultants—to such agencies as the Federal Trade Commission, the General Accounting Office, the Indianapolis Center for Advanced Research. Three of them presented papers at the recent annual meeting of the American Bar Association. Many have taken part this past year in programs of the Indiana Continuing Legal Education Forum, or have contributed to the annual survey of Indiana law, or served on ISBA committees. The list is much longer; I offer only a few salient examples.

In the final analysis, a law school can flourish only if it has the strong support of its University. In our case I have no doubt about that support. Last year President Ryan gave his commitment that the Bloomington law school would remain strong and vital. He has already made good on that pledge, taking a full day out of his hectic schedule last summer to go to Washington to aid our deanship search. The University has also given such support in its response to recommendations of the American Bar Association and the Association of American Law Schools, which visited the law school for accreditation purposes last year.

Let me close with a personal invitation and a request. A law school does not exist in a vacuum. The principal measure of its success is its contribution to the legal profession. In gauging our success we need your counsel and your help. We hope you will tell us what we are doing wrong or not doing enough, as well as what we are doing right. Legal education is much more than the three-year JD program. It should be a continuous dialogue between those who teach and those who learn. We of the faculty and administration have much to learn from you, and we hope you will help us.

On leave in Little Egypt

This is about a semester at Carbondale.

Carbondale? As a Chicagoan, I had always thought that Illinois stopped somewhere just below Springfield. "Little Egypt," the land between the two great rivers (with its own Cairo and Thebes), was to be a new concept as well as a new experience.

The thing started two years ago when Hiram Lesar, the effective and low-keyed former dean at Washington University (St. Louis) School of Law and since then dean of Southern Illinois University's new law school, called to ask if I would like to be a "Distinguished Visiting Professor of Law" for a year. A visiting professorship, you know, has built-in advantages such as freedom from committee and other disagreeable administrative work and, after a flattering academic build-up, a chance to pass off tired pedagogical stratagems as brilliant innovations. On the other hand, since not all that we had heard about Carbondale and its environs had been unstintingly laudatory and since we did not want to leave our home uninhabited for long, I compromised on a single semester (Spring 1976).

Later, Jane and I were sorry we had not gone for the whole academic year. This was one instance when realization had outrun anticipation; the semester was outrageously enjoyable.

Glamor lacking

Let's put the drab part first. Carbondale, the city, is not likely to be an early candidate for "All-American City." Aesthetically, its center has a bad case of the blahs. Its most exciting feature is a stolid Amtrak station that is no more glamorous than the city's name, which, incidentally, should be changed to something more mellifluously consistent with the Egyptian theme. Like, for instance, "Alexandria."

From here on, things get better. By-passing the University, the farther you get from the center of town, the more promising the things you see. This includes an outlying shopping center and post office that would incite jealousy in Bloomingtonians. To the immediate east is the beautiful, heavily wooded, unspoiled Crab Orchard Lake. To the immediate south is the vast Shawnee National Forest, on whose north edge lies Giant City, which isn't a city at all but a wooded park area studded with beautiful rock formations and served by a handsome rustic lodge.

About 17 miles to the west, through countryside that ranks with the best of Southern Indiana, is the Mississippi River. Seven miles south, on the river's east side, is Grand Tower (named for a nearby Mississippi rock formation) the most famous feature of which is Ma Hale's restaurant, where for \$3 you can overeat to the point of suicide.

Another such eatery (are you up to nine vegetables in addition to the usual fixings?) is Hubbles, in the hillside village of Alto Pass. This remarkable family enterprise is housed in a semi-shack so humble that the prudent driver-by would be reluctant even to have his tire changed there. The inside is equally implausible. But how is this for a Sunday menu?

| | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Chicken and Dumplings | \$3.00 |
| or | |
| Baked Ham with Orange-Raisin Sauce | \$3.25 |
| Green Beans | Mashed Potatoes |
| Blackeye Peas | Turnip Greens |
| Corn | Hominy with Cheddar Cheese |
| Candied Yams | Dressing |
| Slaw | Harvard Beets |
| Hot Bread | Jelly |
| Coffee or Tea | |
| Homemade Peach or Apple Cobbler | |

Spectacular scenery

Close to Alto Pass is Bald Knob, an eminence whose distribution of wooded areas is indicated by its name and at whose top is an enormous cross that not only can be seen for miles but somehow manages to avoid being an aesthetic desecration.

Forty miles east of Carbondale, just south of Harrisburg, is Shawnee National Forest's most spectacular area, extravagantly called the "Garden of the Gods." Here, in the foothills of the Ozarks, in an area more dramatic than anything in Brown County, are spectacular rock formations that were churned up during the ice age. The Grand Canyon it is not, but for central United States it caps a recreational area that is surprisingly overlooked.

From Carbondale itself, there are beautiful drives to at least three interesting river towns: Illinois' Cairo ("Kayrow"), Kentucky's Paducah, and Missouri's Cape Girardeau. This brief description fails to do justice to the many lakes close to Carbondale and points of interest such as Mount Vernon, with its astonishingly fine architecture.

Strategic location

In Carbondale, we were assigned a small but attractive apartment in the one-story University Courts, located on the dividing line between the University and one of the city's busy shopping areas. How can you be better situated than close to, and equidistant from, Shryock Hall (SIU's counterpart of IU's Auditorium) and Baskin-Robbins' 31 Flavors?

* One of the nice things about SIU's handsome wooded campus is that for the most part automobiles have been excluded from the central area. This made it possible for us to take late evening walks of as long as a mile without having to cross a single street. The campus also includes a small wooded lake adjoining the temporary law buildings. The protection of extensive campus wooded areas told us that, somehow, the long arm of IU's Herman Wells had extended all the way to SIU.

The University's sidewalks are so generously wide that IU should blush for its own shortsightedness. SIU has also generously accommodated its many facilities to otherwise capable paraplegics.

SIU has the same monotonous affinity for red brick that IU has had for limestone. However, despite past architectural mistakes, SIU, again like IU, has been showing signs of a modernity that is both functional and aesthetic. The 900 foot-long, raw concrete Faner Hall, which has outraged local traditionalists, is in fact an exciting expression of modern architecture. The "Student Center," which is the South's euphemism for student union, rivals even IU's.

SIU has also done nicely by its basketball arena and communications center. The latter, incidentally, houses a small auditorium suitable even for small-scale opera. During the

spring term, SIU's Marjorie Lawrence Opera Theatre managed a respectable *Daughter of the Regiment* and Lukas Foss's *The Jumping Frog of Calaveras County*. The Music School is small but energetic. It suggests IU-before-Bain. Shryock provided the usual campus cultural offerings.

Now, the assignment

By this time, you have the solid impression that the Carbon-dale affair was simply a bucolic goof-off and a fraud on Southern Illinois University. Let me try to correct that misimpression. And, for those of you with a lingering interest in legal education, let me tell a little about SIU's new law school besides what I did during my brief stint there.

The law school started up in the fall of 1973 and graduated its first class (75) in May 1976. Its enrollment in September 1975 was 249, a level that will not change significantly until developing plans for a new law building are carried out. The faculty consists of 14 very capable permanent full-time teachers and 6 part-time, together including 2 blacks and 2 women. There is one husband-and-wife team.

The heavy emphasis on youth is being at least partly bal-

(continued on page 8.)

About the author: F. Reed Dickerson

Prof. F. Reed Dickerson has been on the IU law faculty since 1958 teaching in the areas of legislation, legal drafting, and products liability. Before coming to Indiana, he had practiced law for four years and had been with the federal government for 16 years. He has been a consultant to federal and state agencies and has served five terms on the Indiana Commission on Uniform State Laws. He has also been active in Indiana State and American Bar Association committees. He has written four books, edited four others, and taught and lectured in England and Canada.

Mr. Dickerson holds degrees from Williams College (BA, 1931), Harvard University (LLB, 1934), and Columbia University (LLM, 1939; JSD, 1950).

He has also served as associate dean for bar relations for the IU School of Law.



F. Reed Dickerson

anced by a series of well-mellowed jurists from other law schools. Salaries are in line with those at the University of Illinois College of Law.

The new law school is also blessed with a highly capable law librarian obtained from the University of Windsor in Ontario. Starting with a modest 28,000 severely culled volumes, fortified by a budget that has allocated over \$200,000 a year for new books and supplemented by funds for the latest electronic equipment, the library now has about 80,000 volumes and is expected to compare favorably with the older law schools within the next decade.

The permanent faculty have earned law degrees from Oxford, London, Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Pennsylvania, Miami, Chicago, Illinois, Washington (St. Louis), Texas, Missouri, Michigan, Nebraska, North Dakota and Santa Clara. Seven have LL.M. degrees and two, J.S.D. degrees.

Rapid ascent

Perhaps the law school's most striking accomplishment so far has been its sharp angle of ascent after takeoff. In June 1976, it published the first issue of its new law review. It has instituted a Research Bureau, which makes available to the bar second and third-year students at \$4 an hour to do short-term research projects. The School is heavily into clinical legal education and moot court work. In February 1976, it hosted the 2nd Annual Convention of the National Association of Moot Court Boards.

The Annual Law Honors Day dinner that I attended was a spectacular success. Speaking was Justin Stanley, current president of the American Bar Association, followed by the traditional class awards. We were impressed by the fact that the dinner was attended by almost all the faculty, students, and top members of the local bar. It was later explained that Dean Lesar had provided instant tradition by scrounging money from his speaker fund to pay everyone's way. Foregoing one speaker paid a big dividend.

The students have a bar association and other organizations. Altogether, there is an esprit and a rapport among students and faculty that I have not seen before in a law school. Part of this is because the current faculty was hand-picked by one person. Part is probably normal for a pioneering group, especially one that suffers the privations of having to operate in the cramped space of three remodeled fraternity houses pending construction of the proper law building upon which its current accreditation is conditioned. In the meantime, nothing of substance appears to have been seriously compromised.

The traditional core curriculum is, of course, in force. Included among the more marginal subjects are Admiralty, Comparative Law, Insurance, Oil and Gas, Patents and Copyrights, and State and Local Government. The more exotically oriented academic observer is reassured by the inclusion also of Higher Education Law, Law and the Poor, Managing our Urban Environment, Resources and Environment, Transnational Business Transactions, Civil and Political Rights, Community Mental Health Law, and Tax Policy. As a result of faculty attendance at my Legislation course, Legislation has been made a permanent part of the curriculum (I also conducted a seminar in Products Liability).

To me, the most remarkable feature of SIU's law curriculum is that its authors were sophisticated enough to separate Legal Writing from Legal Bibliography in the first year and supplement them for upperclassmen with a course in Legal Research and Writing and one in Drafting Legal Instruments.

This sophistication, however, did not extend to making legal drafting a requirement.

Lessons learned

One benefit of a visiting appointment is the opportunity to observe how the host school handles problems common to law schools generally. Here are some SIU approaches that might be worth emulating:

(1) SIU's law school has no secretarial pool. Secretaries who directly serve teaching personnel are widely distributed. While perhaps less enjoyable for the secretaries, this arrangement creates a good working rapport between them and the clusters of teachers whom they respectively serve. There is less undesirable socializing among secretaries.

(2) The secretaries prepare for their assigned teachers class seating charts that include pictures of the students enrolled. For an academic who (like me) has name trouble, this is a solid benefit.

(3) Faculty meetings take place during an open hour before lunch (Tuesdays at 11 a.m.). The yearning stomach helps keep participatory democracy from running rampant. Result: Less opportunity for escalating faculty tensions, suffering protracted boredom, or abusing the committee-of-the-whole approach by doing, or routinely redoing, work that is preferably the province of specialized committees.

(4) Any diminution of sparkling repartee resulting from shorter faculty meetings is compensated for by a weekly voluntary faculty tray luncheon in a private dining room adjacent to one of the Student Center's cafeterias.

These experiences and insights were some of the many rewards that were ours for having spent a very enjoyable semester in Carbondale, Ill. The warm hospitality of the law faculty and staff, the friendliness of the students, the beauty of the campus, the late-late silent movies on University TV, the students' Faculty Slave Sale, the Lesar pilgrimage to hear the St. Louis Symphony, dinner with the Dave Derges at their lake-side home, Jo Mack's student vaudeville show at Shryock, and Hubbles' peach cobbler are things that we will not soon forget.

Still, for all its goodies, the best part of any visit away from Bloomington is coming back!

Law/business combination—a bonus for job seekers and practicing attorneys

In 1972, the first MBA/JD degrees—four of them—were awarded to IU graduates. The program has grown every year but one since then until the ten graduates of 1976 raised the total to 32. Over 55 students currently in law school are in the joint program.

To what factor or factors should this growth be attributed? Two MBA/JD candidates, Michael E. Brown, Ft. Wayne, and Philip Genetos, Merrillville, in an article recently distributed among law students, state, "The MBA/JD program is one of those courses of study frequently chosen with the market in mind." Sonja Johnson, placement director, agrees. She reports that an increasing number of first-year students who come to the School's Placement Office for their initial placement counseling show great interest in the program and want to know how it might improve their chances for employment when they finish law school. Ms. Johnson says that students look at the joint degree as "money in the bank" when it comes to looking for a job.

MBA/JD: four years instead of three

A four-year program leading to both the Master of Business Administration and the Doctor of Jurisprudence is offered at Indiana University at Bloomington to students holding accredited bachelor's degrees. Candidates to the program must apply for admission to both the School of Business and the School of Law. Candidates must meet the admissions criteria as published in each school's bulletin. Candidates admitted to only one school are permitted to attend the school to which they are admitted.

The study sequence of students normally is as follows:

First year—Law School, except for one course in business

Second year—Business School, except for one course in law

Third and fourth years—divided programs at both schools.

Requirements for graduation for persons admitted to the program are 36 hours in business courses and 72 hours in law courses.

Grade averages in the School of Business and the School of Law are computed separately. Students are eligible for honors in each school based on the existing criteria.

Job goal makes difference

Is this true? Available data indicate that the degree of helpfulness of the joint degree in the marketplace depends upon just what kind of job a law graduate wants. If a student's career goal is to practice law in a private firm of any size, figures indicate there is no clear advantage in getting the joint degree. Of the 32 MBA/JD graduates the school has had, only 25 percent took first jobs with private law firms. This percentage is low; usually between 40 and 50 percent of a class join private law firms. If, on the other hand, a student's career goal is simply to get a law-related job or a job in business in which legal knowledge would be helpful, there is some indication that the joint degree increases both marketability and options. Of the 32 MBA/JDs, only two (6%) were still unemployed by the January after their graduation. This rate compares favorably with the placement rate of an average class. And the range of employers for these people was very wide, including banks, government agencies, public accounting firms, loan companies, large and small corporations, brokerage houses, state courts, and a major university.

Ms. Johnson points out that MBA/JDs may be predisposed toward a career outside a private law firm. An article in the Fall 1976 *Alumni Bulletin* from Stanford University suggests that this is increasingly the case. The graduate quoted in the article attributes the switch from law to business to the perceived saturation of the legal profession, a growth in the appeal of management as people become aware "that management skills can go anywhere," the belief that management is "moving toward a better understanding of the joint degree" while law firms are not, and a likelihood that a new graduate going into business will have more responsibility than will a new associate in a law firm.

Business helps in law

If, then, the MBA/JD is not chiefly a help in placement, what is its value? Brown and Genetos make several points, all supportive of the idea that a business background will increase their effectiveness as lawyers. "People in business seem to approach problems differently from those who practice law, and to a great extent an understanding of this difference can be useful to those who work with business people and help them solve the problems they face. This is no small matter, as the backbone of nearly any solid law practice is its corporate or entrepreneurial clientele."

However, beyond this level of general understanding, the use to which one can put an MBA is greatly affected by the graduate's undergraduate major. "... If one desires to advise clients or participate in their decision making, then emphasis

is needed on a quality MBA. Often, one must know his/her business material before giving advice to clients, especially to small businesses and individuals who often place great reliance on their attorney's views. A business undergraduate degree will free a student to pursue the advanced courses which deal with the intricacies of business" while such study may be unavailable to non-business undergraduates.

Another value of the MBA noted by the two students is that it provides a lawyer with the "knowledge to run the business side of any law firm. . . . Lawyers have employment problems, collection problems, and bookkeeping problems just like other businesses."

Graduates testify

Before the MBA/JD program was established at IU, a questionnaire was sent to graduates who had earned the two degrees separately, asking them, among other things, to describe major benefits of having the two degrees. All but two of the eleven recorded responses bear out the Brown-Genetos assertion that the MBA will help them be better lawyers. "I learned faster and more and gained satisfaction from not feeling limited"; "It helped me in dealing with corporate clients"; "It helped me perform with knowledge and competence"; "I experienced greater success in the practice of law" and so on.

However, convincing legal employers that an MBA is going to make a person a better lawyer seems to be another problem altogether. "One student [in the program] was told that he was hired for a summer clerkship as a virtual first-year student (one year of law and one year of business) *because of his MBA background*. On the other hand he was told by a different firm that he was *handicapped* by the MBA because it suggested that he would rather be working in a business setting. . . . Further, the MBA/JD candidate must not assume knowledge on the part of the legal recruiter about the Indiana business program. The recruiter may think that the degree indicates specialized knowledge or that it designates undergraduate honors in business."

Job-hunting advice

Brown and Genetos conclude with words of advice for the job-hunting MBA/JD. "The best thing to do is spell out the program itself and how you have utilized it. The level of sophistication among legal recruiters will vary, but one fact won't, and that is that you will be judged chiefly on the basis of your law credentials. Be prepared to present yourself on those credentials and to explain why you are in the combined program, including your expectations of its value to you. Also be prepared to discuss your career objectives in a way that reassures the recruiter of your interest in private practice."

The School of Business and the School of Law are responding to the joint degree program's popularity by trying to improve the coordination of the program and the counseling of students as they enter the program, while they are in it, and after they graduate. The MBA/JD committee has devised two questionnaires—one for graduates of the program seeking information about how the degree has affected them in their chosen careers and one for other schools offering MBA/JD degrees seeking information about the mechanics of their programs. As facts begin to replace impressions and hunches about the utility of the MBA/JD, the counseling of law students interested in the program will improve, and the goal of being able to define a job market for MBA/JDs will move a little closer.

Law Wives Loan Fund eases financial pains

Law school is an expensive proposition, and even the most careful managers occasionally find that the unexpected—a sudden illness, lost law books, car trouble—threatens to throw their budgets into chaos. Bloomington law students are fortunate in having the Law Wives' Loan Fund—a special short-term, no-questions-asked, no-interest loan fund—at hand for just such emergencies.

The fund was established in 1972 when the Law Wives, led by then President Lois R. Sheane, working in conjunction with Deans Boshkoff and Underwood, deposited \$300 into a special trust account at the First National Bank in Bloomington. They determined that sums of \$50, \$75, or \$100 should be available to law students for one, two, or three months and would be repaid directly to the bank, which agreed to administer the account without charge. Active fund-raising efforts by the Law Wives increased the fund to \$1,000 by spring 1976. Now, a generous gift of \$1,500 from alumni and friends of the Law School, who have given to the Law Fund Account at the IU Foundation, has been added to the fund.

The demand for the loan and the exemplary return rate more than justify this increase. During the first year of the Fund's existence, 11 students borrowed. That number has grown yearly so that during the 1975-76 academic year over 50 students applied for the loans, with funds available for only 25. In spite of a very low-pressure collection system, very few students have defaulted on loans. In fact, it has been much more common for them to repay the money early.

By all accounts this program of direct aid to students is a successful one in which the Law Wives can take considerable pride.



T. Bryan Underwood, associate dean, presents a donation from alumni to Law Wives President Linda Horn for deposit in the School's emergency loan fund.

Harvard professor to give Harris Lecture in April

Frank I. Michelman, professor of law at Harvard, will deliver the Addison C. Harris lecture during the second week of April. He will speak on the problem of exercises of authority by municipal governments, particularly suburban ones, that are in some sense "exclusionary" with respect to racially or socio-economically identifiable groups.

Prof. Michelman received his undergraduate education at Yale and his legal training at Harvard. After graduation from law school in 1960 he entered private practice for a year, then served as law clerk to Associate Justice Brennan, then served in the Tax Division of the Department of Justice. In 1963 he joined the Harvard faculty where he teaches in the areas of constitutional law, local government, real property, and land use. His publications include *Materials on Government in Urban Areas*. He was consultant to the Boston Model City Program in 1968-69, a member of the Boston Home Rule Committee in 1969-71, and a member of the Governor's Task Force on Metropolitan Development in 1974-75.

The Harris lectureship was established by a bequest from Addison C. Harris, a distinguished late 19th-century Indiana lawyer, "for the purpose of instructing lawyers and students of the law in the higher and more advanced questions and theories thereof by obtaining the assistance and services of men of great ability and renown to give practical lectures upon such subjects of the law as a science or system of jurisprudence as [the Trustees of Indiana University] and said lecturer may at such time or times deem most fit and proper."

One requirement of the Harris lectureship is that copies of the lecture be circulated among members of the Indiana Bar, a requirement often satisfied by publication of the lecture in the *Indiana Law Journal* and occasionally by printing the lectures and distributing them directly to Indiana attorneys.

In recent years S.F.C. Milsom, Guido Calabresi, Charles Meyers, Owen Fiss, and Morton Horwitz have given lectures in this series on topics as wide-ranging as "Law and Morality" on the one hand and "The Legal and Institutional Arrangements for Environmental Protection" on the other.

FCC considers proposal resulting from IU class

Students in Prof. Joseph Brodley's Regulated Industries class in the spring of 1975 submitted proposals to the FCC as part of a class project.

A proposal regarding cable fairness obligations submitted by Christy McKee, JD '76, and Gale Peterson, second-year student, went to the top, even obtaining the support of the FCC Chairman, before it was voted down in October 1976.

McKee and Peterson had suggested that, since cable systems do not use spectrum space and have a potentially high channel capacity, the Commission should permit cable operators to satisfy their fairness and equal-time requirements through the provision of appropriate access channels and facilities. The Commission replied that the abundance of available unused channel capacity that would warrant consideration of this use of access channels, an abundance which might be present in a more mature industry, did not yet exist in cable. Commission Chairman Richard Wiley, however, agreed with the Indiana students and cast his vote

against rejection of the proposal.

Prof. Brodley, who repeats this class about every two years, has received personal thanks from Chairman Wiley for encouraging this sort of activity by law students. The assignment can be a helpful placement tool as well as an exercise in informed citizenship and practical law. John Sturm, JD '72, now assistant to the FCC chairman, first came to the attention of the Commission because of the excellence of a brief on children's television that he prepared in a class given in a previous year.

Class of 1976 successful in finding jobs

Ninety-three percent of the Class of 1976—January, May, and August graduates—have found employment as of December 30, 1976. In December 1975, only 83 percent of the previous year's class was similarly "placed."

These percentages include only those graduates working in law-related jobs or jobs chosen in preference to law-related jobs. The number of students in the latter category is typically small, involving only two or three percent of the class.

A final report on the placement of the Class of 1976 will be prepared at the end of January and published in the next *Bill of Particulars*. This report will include information about salary, geographical dispersement, and categories of employment.

Placement Director Sonja Johnson reports that the number of recruiting organizations using the office this year has grown from 60 in the fall of 1975 to 70 in the fall of 1976; the number of listings received by phone or mail or delivered in person has grown by about 120 items, and the number of alumni receiving the alumni bulletin increased from 148 in December 1975 to 228 in December 1976.

Regarding the Class of 1977, Ms. Johnson states that it is always difficult to assess the placement prospects of a class so early in the year. "However, those employment reports I've received so far indicate a rate of placement slightly higher than that of last year—26 percent of the Class of 1977 has reported employment as of December 30. Only 24 percent of the Class of 1976 was employed at the same date last year."

Visiting professor offers Human Rights Seminar

Visiting Professor of Law Jordan Jeffrey Paust is offering a new course, Human Rights Seminar, this spring.

It examines the nature and condition of human rights in the contemporary world community and of the international and national protection of such rights. During the semester, students engage in problem analysis and role-playing during 2 hours of 2½ hours devoted to each of 13 problems. There is general participation in problem analysis after student roles are played, a seminar-type discussion of issues and approaches led by the professor.

The course covers relevant provisions of the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the two International Covenants on Human Rights, the Genocide Convention, the European Convention on Human Rights, The American Convention on Human Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and various other conventions, resolutions and legal materials—all subject to critical appraisal in terms of "rights" content, procedures and implementation processes.

Alumnus teaches about documents

Documenting Financial Transactions is being offered for the third time this spring by Gene Wilkins, AB '56, JD '57, a practicing attorney in Indianapolis.

The course gives students first-hand contact with samples of the documents that create the liabilities that substantive courses deal with. The survey includes a wide range of documents including buy-sell agreements, leases, minutes and by-laws, incorporation papers, separation and divorce agreements. Although Mr. Wilkins has found it impossible to discuss documents thoroughly without touching on substantive law as well, he stresses that the course is first and last a practical survey. The forms he uses are ones he has written and compiled over the last 18 years. He has experienced some professorial pride as he has begun to be confronted with his own documents' being used by graduates of his class who have entered law practice in Indianapolis.

Until this year the enrollment for the class has been limited to 50; this spring, however, the course was opened to as many as wanted it. Mr. Wilkins is pleased that over 80 students signed up. The course meets for two hours one afternoon a week.



Student News

Committee memberships give students more voice in School

Through the establishment of the Student Appointments Committee, law students are now working members of standing law school committees.

The SAC was formed in 1972 when students expressed a desire to have a greater understanding of and a more substantial voice in the workings of the law school. Since that time it has annually selected members for five committees—Administrative Policy, Admissions and Scholarship, Faculty Appointments, Teaching, and Curriculum and Self-Study. SAC has also made two special selections this year—one a nominee for membership on the Dean Search Committee and one a member of the Committee on Legal Education and Admission to the Bar. According to SAC President Ron Andazola, the Admissions Committee attracts the most applicants each year.

Each fall a new slate of SAC members is chosen, each class electing three of its members to serve for a year. After electing their own officers, the group selects standing committee members. Among the criteria SAC uses in making its choices are understanding of the work of the committee applied for, service on a similar committee as an undergraduate, and interest in the particular area.

Although the major work of SAC is over by mid-October, the group continues to meet monthly throughout the year to monitor the work of the standing committees. These meetings are

open to the student body and have from time to time become a forum for student concerns.

Members of SAC this year are Ron Andazola, chairman; Viola Taliaferro, vice-chair; Sandra Leek, secretary; Ricardo Caballero, Jim Brotherson, Chris Burton, Joyce Hill, Renee Jackson, Gene Velazco.

Community Legal Education Project wins top ABA student prize

The Community Legal Education Project, three brief and simply-written pamphlets on the rights of the public, won national recognition from the Law Student Division of the American Bar Association as the Most Outstanding Student Bar Association Project. The award was made at the ABA meeting in Atlanta.

The students who wrote the pamphlets on the rights of utility consumers, the rights of persons searched or arrested, and the intricacies of discriminatory practices did so in the belief that "the more people are aware of their legal rights, the more valuable their rights are." John Fitzgerald, CLEP co-director, said, "These pamphlets are just one example of the kinds of things which help both the individual student and the community as a whole. With academic credit and cooperation from community and legal service organizations, such services could be multiplied."

Six project members prepared the pamphlets, oversaw their printing, and distributed them to community agencies in Monroe County, including CAP, the Human Rights Commission, the Public Defender's office, township trustees, and a local weekly paper. The paper reprinted each pamphlet, thus increasing the distribution by several thousand.

Matching grants from the Law Student Division of the American Bar Association and the School of Law provided funds needed to complete the project.



Community Legal Education Project members, left to right. Tom Yoder, Fort Wayne, Co-Director David Backer, Indianapolis; Julia Johnson, Columbus; Doyal McLemore, Fort Wayne; Jim Trulock, Bloomington, and Co-Director John Fitzgerald, Bloomington.



Moot Court team (left to right): Coach Barbara Singer, members Jason Horn, Linda Chapman, Steve Jackson and faculty adviser Maurice Holland.

Moot Court team qualifies for national competition

Three years ago, there was no Moot Court team at the law school. This year, an IU team achieved national prominence by winning first place and having one of their number, Jason Horn of Fort Wayne, named outstanding oralist at the Chicago Regional meeting in November.

The Chicago victory qualified the team to go on to the National Moot Court Competition in New York City in December. Although the team did not advance beyond the first round of the New York competition, members Linda Chapman of Zionsville, Horn, and Steve Jackson of Monroeville, coach Barbara Singer, and faculty adviser Maurice Holland were understandably excited about their achievement.

The Chicago regional trophy is not the first one the Chapman-Horn-Jackson team has brought back to Bloomington. In April they entered the Tri-State Competition in Cincinnati and won first place against teams from the University of Cincinnati and Ohio State. Jackson was named outstanding oralist.

The growth of the Moot Court program at the law school is, in a general sense, a product of the structure of Appellate Advocacy classes, which serve as a training ground for more advanced competition. But the specific impetus behind the dramatic growth of the program at IU was the vigorous tutelage of Steve Spitz, now a practicing attorney in Omaha, Nebr. Spitz, an instructor of legal writing and research at the law school during 1974-75 and 1975-76, was himself a veteran of several Moot Court competitions and was able to use his enthusiasm and knowledge about the program to shape the first IU Moot Court teams.

Students participating in Moot Court competitions must be skillful on their feet as well as at their carrels. Teams are graded by two separate panels of judges, one scoring their briefs, written and submitted well before the date of competition, the other scoring their oral arguments, presented at the actual competition.

School represented on ISBA group

Richard Waller, Indianapolis, senior law student, was recently appointed to the State Bar Association Committee on Legal Education and Admission to the Bar as a student member from IU-Bloomington. He attended the annual meeting of the State Bar Association and participated in the work of this committee.

Students take law to high school

Three Bloomington law students have joined a small but growing movement this semester by designing and teaching a course called "Introduction to Legal Rights" in a Bloomington high school.

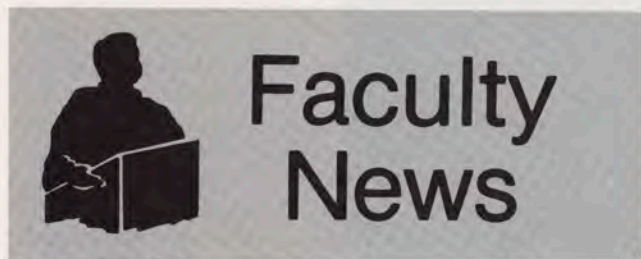
Law-related education in the secondary and elementary schools is still an embryonic movement—having reached fewer than five percent of the nation's 50 million students, but it is catching on quickly in spite of a lack of financial support from the mainstay of the education establishment, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Of the estimated \$15 million that have gone into the law studies movement, \$7 million have come from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. The source underscores the motivation of many advocates of such programs—the belief that law studies at an early age can help cure our violence-ridden schools and, in a long range but practical way, curb lawlessness in the larger society.

While Bloomington's Alternative High School can hardly be compared in terms of violence to major urban schools, where most law studies have been developed, any more than Bloomington can be compared to Detroit or New York City, law students David Backer, Indianapolis; Ann Straw, Madison, Wis. and Wendy Wurzman, Indianapolis, are convinced that AHS students will benefit from seeing the workings of the legal system in their daily lives.

The text they have chosen is *Street Law: A Course in Practical Law*. It was developed by Georgetown University law

students and covers aspects of criminal, juvenile, family, housing, consumer, individual rights and environmental law deemed understandable by teenagers and useful to them in their lives.

Arthur Fergenson, assistant professor, is serving as a law school reference person and adviser for the students. From the start he and they have had the support and cooperation of AHS Principal Ken Mann. The student-teachers will use a team teaching approach and will meet their students for one hour, three times a week.



Morris S. Arnold, professor, has been named visiting professor of law at the University of Pennsylvania spring semester. Prof. Arnold will teach American Legal History and Landlord-Tenant Law.

Patrick L. Baude, professor, delivered several talks during the fall of 1976: "The Guilty Plea" at the Annual Meeting of the Indiana Association of City Judges, in Nashville in October; "Recent Developments in Criminal Law," at the Indiana Public Defender's Institute held in Indianapolis in September, and "Privacy and the Law—Implications for our Social and Political Institutions" at DePauw University's Center for Law-Focused Education in Greencastle in October. His recent publications include "The Street Perspective: A Conversation with the Police," 3 *Iustitia* 5; and Book Review of Krantz et al., *Right to Counsel*, 3 *Policy Analysis* (1976).

Roger B. Dworkin, professor, taught a course in "Legal Issues in Biology and Medicine" and delivered a four-part lecture series on "The Legal Imagination and the Biomedical Sciences" at the University of Washington Medical School in Seattle during the summer of 1976. He also co-taught with

Professors William May and David Smith, of IU's Department of Religious Studies, a two-day program on "Social Issues in Medicine" for physicians meeting in French Lick in October. In November he delivered a lecture on legal issues in genetic screening and genetic counseling at a Continuing Medical Education course in Seattle. Prof. Dworkin is also serving as one of four consultants for a project to create six one-hour TV shows on bioethics. The project is funded by a NEH grant to KCTS-TV in Seattle.

A. A. Fatouros, professor, was director of study of the English-speaking section of the Centre of Study and Research of The Hague Academy of International Law from August 15 to September 25, 1976. Prof. Fatouros also published an article on "International Law in the New Greek Constitution," 70 *American Journal of International Law* 492-506 (July 1976). In addition he has been acting as consultant to the Secretariat of UNCTAD (UN Conference on Trade and Development) on problems concerning the preparation of a code of conduct on transfer of technology and the UN Centre on Transnational Corporations on the problems of preparation of a code of conduct concerning multinational enterprises. Prof. Fatouros has been named visiting professor of law at the Faculty of Law, Aristotelian University, Thessaloniki, Greece, spring semester.

Jordan Jeffrey Paust, visiting professor of law, has recently published "The Seizure and Recovery of the Mayaguez," and a follow-up letter, "Mayaguez Revisited" in the *Yale Law Journal*. Forthcoming are "Does your Police Force Use Illegal Weapons?—A Configurative Approach to Decision Integrating International and Domestic Law," in the *Harvard International Law Journal*; "Responses to Terrorism: A Prologue to Decision Concerning Private Measures of Sanction," in the *Stanford Journal of International Studies*; "International Law and Economic Coercion: 'Force,' the Oil Weapon and Effects Upon Pricing," in *Yale Studies in World Public Order* and "Human Dignity and the Constitution: A Jurisprudentially Based Inquiry Into Criteria and Content," in the *DePaul Law Review*.

T. Bryan Underwood, associate professor and associate dean for student affairs, spoke at a Pre-Retirement Seminar at the Bloomington Center for Older Americans in October. He is serving as chairman of the Bloomington Campus Advi-

IU Law students Francina A. McWilton, Fairport, N.Y., and Craig M. White, Quincy, Ill., received \$500 scholarships from the Indiana Bar Foundation this year. At the presentation were David McCrea, left, Bloomington attorney representing the Bar Foundation, and Acting Dean Harry Pratter.



sory Committee to the IU Police Department and as a member of the Bloomington Campus Task Force on Confidentiality and Privacy.

Former Dean **Leon Wallace**, JD '33, remains active in Bar Association matters. John Carey, president of the Indiana State Bar Association, recently asked Prof. Wallace to continue to serve on both the Indiana Bar Foundation and on the Board of the Indiana Continuing Legal Education Forum. In asking Dean Wallace to continue to serve, Carey noted his past services and the need for his experience in the future.

Nicholas L. White, professor and associate dean for bar relations, has just been appointed chairman of the Indiana State Bar Association Environmental Law Committee. It is the duty of this committee to make a continuing study of the field of environmental law and its implementation. The committee shall also make recommendations for improvements of substantive and procedural provisions for environmental protection. Mr. White has served on this committee for several years. In connection with the work of the committee, he is currently working with the Indiana Continuing Legal Education Forum planning a one-day institute on environmental law.

Jerome Hall, an honor-laden member of the Indiana University Bloomington law faculty for 31 years, is still getting accolades as professor of law at Hastings College.

His most recent honor is the Hastings 1066 Foundation's first "Distinguished Professor of the Year" award. He received IU's Frederic Bachman Lieber Memorial Award for teaching in 1956 and the next year was given the faculty rank, Distinguished Professor of Law.

Hall, who has gained international recognition for his lectures, books, and articles on criminal law and jurisprudence, retired from IU in 1970 and the same year went to Hastings College of the Law in California.



Alumni take offices in ISBA

Two law school alumni were among six newly elected district members of the Indiana State Bar Association's 19-member Board of Managers. J. Lee McNeely, JD '65, Shelbyville, and Michael McCray, JD '61, Evansville, will serve two-year terms. They join Thomas R. Lemon, JD '66, Warsaw; Lloyd C. Wampler, JD '47, Plymouth; Ted S. Miller, JD '60, Huntington, and Daniel A. Medrea, JD '69, Merrillville. Lemon is treasurer of the State Bar Association and Medrea is chairperson of the Young Lawyers Section.

Other alumni singled out for leadership positions were Carl G. Winter, JD '28, Indianapolis, chairman-elect of the House of Delegates and Gerald Ewbank, JD '41, Lawrenceburg, elected to a five-year term as delegate to the American Bar Association House of Delegates.

Twenty of the State Bar Association's standing committees, special committees, conferences, and sections will be chaired by IU-Bloomington alumni during 1976-77 as well. Chairpersons of ISBA Standing Committees are as follows: Articles and By-Laws, George B. Gavit, JD '53, Indianapolis; Budget and Finance, Thomas R. Lemon, JD '66, War-

saw; Clients' Security Fund, Carl D. Overman, JD '52, Indianapolis; Group Insurance Programs, Andrew C. Emerson, LLB '53, Indianapolis; Honors and Necrology, J. Lloyd Fitzpatrick, JD '42, Washington; Local Bar Committee, Mickey M. Miller, JD '48, Fort Wayne; Executive Committee, Frederick E. Rakestraw, LLB '49, Rochester; Legal Ethics Subcommittee, Gordon S. Eslick, JD '63, Elkhart; Professional Services Committee, Michael H. Kast, LLB '52, Fort Wayne; Public Relations Committee, John L. Carroll, LLB '48, Evansville; and Speakers' Bureau, Theodore D. Nering III, LLB '64, Indianapolis. Chairpersons of Special Committees are Group Legal Services, Thomas A. Hendrickson, LLB '52, Indianapolis; Improvements in the Judicial System, Jeanne S. Miller, LLB '48, New Haven; Lawyer Competence and Legal Malpractice, Gerald H. Ewbank, LLB '41, Lawrenceburg; Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, Clyde D. Compton, LLB '65, Merrillville; and Legal Research Center Committee, Miles C. Gerberding, LLB '56, Fort Wayne. Geoffrey Segar, JD '52, Indianapolis, is co-chair of the Medical-Legal Matters Conference and Warren E. McGill, LLB '45, South Bend, is chairman of the Realtors-Lawyers Conference. Keith C. Reese, JD '48, Indianapolis, heads the Trial Lawyers Section and Daniel A. Medrea, JD '69, Merrillville, the Young Lawyers Section.

Thomas R. Lemon elected alumni president

Thomas R. Lemon, AB '63, JD '66, of Warsaw, was elected president of the School of Law Alumni Association at its annual meeting at French Lick during the annual meeting of the Indiana State Bar Association.

Robert E. Peterson, JD '64, of Rochester, was re-elected vice-president, and Len E. Bunker, Jr., BS '43, JD '49, of Bloomington, was elected to another term as treasurer.

Terrill D. Albright, AB '60, JD '65, of Indianapolis was elected secretary of the alumni group.

Directors elected for three-year terms, 1975-79, were Malcolm M. Metzler, JD '68, Muncie; William R. Riggs, JD '63, Indianapolis; E. William Smith, AB '59, LLB(JD) '65, Jeffersonville, and John M. Smith, BS '62, JD '65, Auburn.

During the dinner meeting, Acting Dean Harry Pratter delivered greetings from the school, and IU Vice President Robert M. O'Neil delivered the comments published on page 5.

The program closed with the showing of the "NCAA Highlights" film featuring IU's national basketball championship.

Attention: alumnae

Several Women's Caucus members are planning to attend the National Conference of Women and the Law in Madison, Wis., March 24-27. Indiana alumnae who would like to attend are invited to contact Caucus members to inquire about car pooling, housing in Madison, and Conference agenda. Write Barbara Webber, c/o The Women's Caucus, IU School of Law, Bloomington.

**IU Law Alumni Reception
and Dinner
for
Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon Plager
April 21
French Lick**

'Hizzoner' is professor, too

Francis X. McCloskey, AB '68, JD '71, now in his second term as mayor of Bloomington, added the role of professor to his mayoral duties last semester when he taught a course in IU's School of Public and Environmental Affairs.

Eighteen students enrolled in V450, "Contemporary Issues in Public Affairs: Topics—the City, Public Management and the Inter-governmental System." Many of them signed up specifically because Mayor McCloskey was the teacher, hoping his real-life experiences would enrich their classroom experience.

McCloskey was described by one student as a "thoughtful politician" whose method of teaching was a blend of academics and reality. He involved the class in the realities of decision making, confiding his thoughts to his students, making points real with personal examples. He also used his real-life contacts to bring local and area government workers into the classroom, among them law school alumni Bill Finch, JD '75, personnel director for the city of Bloomington; Steve Richardson, JD '73, city attorney; and John Irvine, JD '70, Monroe County Commissioner.



McCloskey

Jack Crawford puts wives to work

Jack F. Crawford, JD '73, University School of Law, has been city court judge in Hammond for a year and a half. In that time he has gained national recognition for several innovative programs. He has sentenced people found guilty of selling fireworks to children work in a hospital burns unit and has had convicted vandals repaint the jail or clean up parks.

In his program that has gained the greatest publicity he names battered wives as probation officers for their offending husbands. Under this system, the wife-probation officer can call the judge at any time to complain of her husband's behavior; the judge then orders immediate revocation of probation and sends the police to arrest the husband. Judge Crawford screens the women carefully before naming them probation officers. It is essential that the wife have a strong desire to preserve the family before this program can work; of the first 27 wife-beating cases he heard after initiating the program, 20 wives were eliminated—most frequently because they intended to get a divorce.

Judge Crawford tries to tailor the punishment to the crime and to the individual criminal. A two-hour jail sentence may not mean much to the experienced felon, but to the shoplifter the demeaning experience of being fingerprinted, photographed and forced to sit in a jail cell for two hours meant quite a lot—or at least he hopes so. "I am willing to experi-



Crawford

ment. No one is able to recognize quicker what programs don't work than persons involved directly with the administration of the law. I say give the new programs a try. We are at the disaster level now, and new programs generally don't do worse than old ones."

Harry Gonso elected IU trustee

Harry L. Gonso, BS '70, JD '73, became one of Indiana University's three alumni-elected trustees in June 1976.

Gonso, now practicing law in Indianapolis with the firm of Bingham, Summers, Welsh & Spilman, has found his new duties demanding in terms of time and concentration, but also a challenge that he enjoys:

"I've found in the short time I've been on the Board that, much more than I expected, the University is a complex institution. There are many publics, many constituencies to serve. A trustee can manage to be apprised of most things in a general way, but to be effective, he or she must specialize. For me, specialization, in part, means a particular interest in our two law schools. Being a trustee provides me with an excellent way to stay close to legal education in the State and to understand and help shape what the University is attempting to do to satisfy the needs of the State."



Gonso

Alumni notes

(Alumni news items are listed according to the date of the person's law degree.)

Victor Olliver, LLB '12, has been retired since 1961. He was in general practice in Oregon from 1914 to 1946 and was judge of the Circuit Court of Oregon from 1946 until 1961. The native Hoosier lives at 640 W. 7th Ave., Albany, Ore. 97321.

Birch Morgan, LLB '31, retired this fall after 34 years on the bench as county judge in Piatt County (Ill.) and as circuit judge holding court in Champaign County.

Earl W. Kintner, JD '38, was selected as Lawyer of the Year by the Board of Directors of the Bar Association of the District of Columbia this fall. He is a senior partner in the Washington law firm of Arent, Fox, Kintner, Plotkin & Kahn. He is a former chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, former president of the Federal Bar Association, president of the National Lawyers Club and has held numerous offices in many legal organizations.

Len E. Bunger, BS '43, JD '49, has retired as attorney for the Monroe County (Ind.) Community School Corporation. The treasurer of the School of Law-Bloomington Alumni Association, he is in private practice in Bloomington.

Jesse E. Eschbach, BS '43, JD '49, chief judge of the Northern District of Indiana Federal Court, has been named to a special advisory committee on appellate rules and procedure for the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit in Chicago. Eschbach is a 14-year veteran of the Federal Court.

J. Arnold Feldman, AB '50, LLB(JD) '53, is chief, Compliance Division, U.S. Small Business Administration in Washington. His office has recently been recognized by SBA for special achievement in its work. Feldman lives at 5513 Oakmont Ave., Bethesda, Md. 20034.

Harold J. Bitzegaio, JD '53, Terre Haute, judge of the Vigo County Superior Court, was recently elected vice president of the Indiana State Judges Association.

Gene Earl Hutson, LLB '56, is deputy prosecutor in Wayne County, Ind. Hutson is continuing his law practice and office in Hagerstown. He served as public defender in Superior Court I in Wayne County from 1970 to 1972. He has practiced law in Wayne County since 1966 and before that was a lawyer 10 years with the chief counsel's office in the Internal Revenue Service in Boston and Cincinnati. He and his wife, the former Phyllis R. Chamberlin, BS '55, have six children.

Garold E. Bramblett, LLB(JD) '57, is a sole practitioner in patent and trademark law in Stamford, Conn. He has a temporary appointment as special master, USDC (Conn.), to conduct pre-trial conferences of patent suits. He has co-authored an article on the Connecticut Antitrust Act in the September 1976 issue of *Connecticut Bar Journal*, and he has been on a federal bench/bar committee of the Connecticut Bar Association. He has been a widower since August 1975, and his address is Box 273, Ridgefield, Conn. 06877.

Joe Board, AB '53, JD '58, PhD '62, is Robert Porter Patterson Professor of Government at Union College, Schenectady, N.Y. He is also serving as adjunct professor of law at the Albany Law School. He lives at 15 Sunnyside Rd., Scotia, N.Y. 12302.

Richard C. Ver Wiebe, LLB '58, and **Norman S. Snow**, AB '65, JD '69, have formed a law firm in Fort Wayne under the name of Ver Wiebe, Snow & Miller.

Richard E. Carter, JD '61, has been appointed field director for the Legal Services Corporation in Washington, D.C.

Richard L. Kieser, LLB(JD) '62, has been appointed acting U.S. attorney for the Northern District of Indiana in Fort Wayne.

Michael Edward Murphy, LLB(JD) '63, is assistant staff judge advocate, Directorate of Military Justice, Office of the Staff Judge Advocate, Headquarters U.S. Air Force, Europe. He has recently been promoted to lieutenant colonel.

Hayward D. Reynolds, JD '65, resumed his full-time teaching career in September 1976 when he became a member of the faculty of Capital University Law School in Columbus, Ohio. He taught Constitutional Law and Legal Systems in the fall semester and Jurisprudence in the spring. Prof. Reynolds has been professor and dean of admissions at Ohio Northern University.

Richard K. Rosenberg, AB '63, JD '66, has completed production of a feature-length motion picture, "Communion." He is an attorney and film producer and lives at 872 Briarwoods Rd., Franklin Lakes, N.J. 07417.

John A. Cawley, Jr., JD '68, is practicing in Elkhart, in the firm of Virgil, Cawley & Platt.

Kenneth J. Meyers, JD '69, was appointed U.S. magistrate in Benton, Ill., in September 1975. He lives at 28 Webster Hills, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

Phillip Roy Smith, BS '66, JD '69, has been named to complete the unexpired term of Byrl Elzroth on the Morgan County Superior Court bench whose term was to end Jan. 1, 1979.

David D. Kozlowski, JD '70, has earned the status of Diplomat of the Court Practice Institute after his completion of a week-long seminar in Chicago in December 1976. The intensive program is designed to improve trial skills of attorneys of all experience levels through participation in all phases of trial work, including voir dire examinations, opening

and closing arguments, witness preparation, direct and cross examinations of witnesses, including expert witnesses, and the use of demonstrative aids.

Daniel E. Scott, AB '67, JD '70, is a partner in Dirmann & Scott, Sarasota, Fla. He lives there at 739 Wood Lane.

Ellen Jane Wynegar, JD '70, formerly of the Farm Credit Association, Office of the General Counsel, in Washington, has opened a private practice at 37 N. Eighth St., Richmond, Ind. 47374.

Robert H. Gullick, JD '71, is a member of the newly-formed law firm of Landman & Beatty, 400 Union Federal Building, Indianapolis, Ind. 46204.

William A. Resneck, JD '70, has opened an office for the general practice of law in San Francisco. Last year he took a year off from law and took courses in psychology, backpacked in Hawaii, and traveled through Greece. From 1970-75 he worked for a downtown San Francisco law firm. His office address is 110 Sutter Street, Suite 400, San Francisco.

Gerald Y. Sakaguchi, JD '71; **Edward V. Mikesell**, AB '72, JD '75, and **Sharon A. Wildey**, AB '74, JD '75, are in a partnership, Luber, Sakaguchi, Mikesell & Wildey, in South Bend.

Dale E. Hunt, AB '68, JD '72, who took office in January, is the youngest circuit court judge to serve on the Jay Circuit Court. He has been in partnership for the past three and one-half years with former Circuit Court Judge Burl V. Whiteman. A native of Greenfield, Hunt is married to the former Ruth Ann Wirsching, and they have three sons. They live at 233 E. Arch St., Portland, Ind.

Gregory Charles Robinson, JD '72, is secretary-treasurer of Custom Materials, Inc., Chagrin Falls, Ohio. He has been active in Phi Kappa Psi fraternity and is treasurer of the Chagrin Valley Jaycees.

John P. Bushemi, JD '73, Gary, was named State Senator from the 4th district in a special election held in December in Gary. He replaces Adam Benjamin and will complete the two years remaining of his term.

William J. Lock, JD '73, has been an associate with the Albuquerque law firm of Robinson, Stevens & Wainwright for the past two years. Earlier he had been with a smaller firm there. He is active in community affairs as well as state and local politics. He is currently state coordinator for the Conservative Caucus, Inc. Since moving to New Mexico after graduation from the IU law school, he and his wife, Judy, have had two children. He writes, "I would be delighted to hear from any of my classmates. Be sure to give me a call when you are passing through New Mexico." His home address is 3210 Judy Place NE, Albuquerque, N.M. 87111.

J. Eric Smithburn, BS '66, AM '70, JD '73, was recently appointed to the law faculty of the University of Notre Dame on a part-time basis. He will teach administration of criminal justice at Notre Dame and criminal law to in-service undergraduate students in criminal justice at IU at South Bend.

Ellen Thomas, JD '73, was recently appointed county attorney for Monroe County. She began her new duties on January 1, 1977. She is also adjunct assistant professor of law in Bloomington and will continue to pursue her private practice there.

William C. Vaughn, III, JD '73, was elected this fall to a four-year term as judge of Clay and Putnam County Courts. He had been appointed to that position earlier for a one-year term. He previously had spent two years as hearing officer for the Indiana Stream Pollution Control Board and had been in private practice in Greencastle. He lives at 1224 Blooming-ton St., Greencastle, 46135.

John Komoroske, JD '74, MS '75, in August left Blooming-

ton, where he had been administrative assistant to the city council, to go to Washington to the Office of Management and Budget, where he is a budget examiner working in the treasury and justice areas of the economics and government division.

Robert E. Zoss, Jr., JD '74, is chief deputy prosecutor in Vanderburgh County, Ind.

Richard L. Brown, JD '75, is an associate with Davis, Craig, and Bartalini at 1134 Ballena Blvd., Alameda, Calif. 94501.

Geoffrey M. Grodner, JD '75, has joined the Bloomington law firm of Rogers & McDonald, with offices in Workingmen's Federal Building.

Yvonne Stam, JD '75, is staff attorney for Legal Aid of Fort Wayne, Inc.

Mary Beth Kleiser, JD '76, is an attorney with MacIntosh, Commers & Rex, in Minneapolis. She lives there at 3134 West Calhoun Blvd.

David L. Peters, JD '76, has joined the law firm of Peters & Terrill in Fort Wayne. Earlier he was in the U.S. Air Force for three and one-half years, assigned to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base and was awarded the Air Force Commendation Medal.

Frona M. Powell, AB '70, JD '76, is now associated with Richard L. Wilder in practice in Bloomington.

David Steiner, AB '72, JD '76, is on the staff of the Appellate Section of the Indiana Attorney General's office.

Where in the world are you?

The School of Law Alumni Association feels a continuing need for more than second-hand reports of its alumni. It would be most helpful if each alumnus would fill this coupon and send it back to Alumni Publications, IU Alumni Association, M-17, Bloomington, Ind. 47401.

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